

SOUTH BEND NEWS-TIMES

THE NEWS-TIMES PRINTING COMPANY.
210 West Colfax Avenue, South Bend, Indiana.
Entered as second class matter at the Postoffice at South Bend, Indiana.

BY CARRIER.
Daily and Sunday in advance, per copy, 15c.
By mail, single copy, 10c.
BY MAIL.
Daily and Sunday in advance, per year, \$4.00.
Daily, in advance, per year, \$2.00.
If your name appears in the telephone directory you can telephone your want "ad" to The News-Times office and a bill will be mailed after its insertion. Home phone 1151; Bell phone 2160.

CONE, LORENZEN, WOODMAN
Foreign Advertising Representatives.
225 Fifth Avenue, New York. Advertising Building, Chicago.

SOUTH BEND, INDIANA, NOVEMBER 11, 1913.

VICTORY FOR ARBITRATION.

Score another victory for arbitration. The long controversy between the eastern railroads and their conductors and trainmen has been settled. An increase of seven per cent in the pay of 100,000 men was awarded and the operating expenses of the railroads will be increased \$5,000,000 a year dating from Oct. 1, 1913.

The settlement was accomplished under the Newlands amendment to the Erdman act and the award of the arbitration commission is final. There is no appeal from it. The threatened strike, which would have paralyzed the business of the country for an indefinite period, has been averted and all parties concerned have received amicable treatment, though their contentions were not fully met.

It is less important, however, that a strike has been prevented than that such a precedent as this has been established. There were forty-one railroads and approximately 100,000 employees engaged in the controversy. The railroads represented that many varying interests and the employees were divided among a number of classes of employment, making the task of finding a just and equitable basis of settlement difficult. The success of the board of arbitration, however, is convincing proof of the efficiency of this mode of equalizing industrial differences.

Neither the railroads nor the employees obtained what they contended for and demanded, but a compromise solution was reached which is believed to be fair to all concerned. The railroads are required to meet an additional expense account of \$5,000,000 annually, which, divided by forty-one, the number of companies involved, will not be excessive. The employees are granted an increase of pay proportionate with the increase of the cost of living since 1909. All other demands were refused.

The railroads were sustained in their rules of operation and the settlement based purely on a wage consideration, in which the estimate of the arbitration commission was fifty per cent lower than that of the employees, but believed to be ample to give them a good living wage.

It was the purpose of the arbitrators to place the employer and the employee on a common ground, to consider the rights and necessities of each and to create a mutual interest and profit in the industry in which they are mutually engaged. This, it is believed, was accomplished and a settlement reached which will be as permanent as the conditions under which it was arranged.

FOREIGN TRADE EXTENSION.

The News-Times touched casually in its Sunday edition on Sec. Redfield's plans for United States trade extension. A more complete divulgence of these plans reveals their extraordinary scope and the careful consideration that has been given them.

These plans have been launched in the opinion of Sec. Redfield, at the opportune moment precipitated by the completion of the Panama canal. They contemplate a reorganization of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, the appointment of fourteen commercial attaches to be stationed in the principal centers of population, London, Berlin, Paris, Vienna, Buenos Aires, Tokyo, Peking, Lima, Peru, St. Petersburg, Rio de Janeiro, Santiago de Chile, Rome, Johannesburg and Melbourne, and the employment of commercial agents to make a special study of specified trade matters.

It is proposed to require consuls to collect commercial information and investigation will be made of producing costs, profits of manufacturers and extent and effect of tariff control abroad, also of the tariffs and tariff relations. Special attention will be given to publicity and the distribution of the information obtained in a more effective manner than at present, and closer relations will be established between the chief of the bureau and bodies organized for the promotion of interstate and foreign commerce.

Sec. Redfield's plans, which are said to have received the approval of Pres. Wilson, carry an annual appropriation of \$760,000 and a special appropriation of \$100,000 for the promotion and development of trade with South and Central America. The appropriation for the organization and maintenance of the bureau, Sec. Redfield shows, is less than two hundredths of one per cent of the commerce of the past year.

The secretary has his doubts as to the adequacy of the appropriations asked, and regards them as at least modest, considering the volume of foreign commerce and the possibility of its enlargement. It now amounts to more than four billions annually, but despite its magnitude the bureau has never received adequate support. The present appropriation is \$24,000, small by comparison with the duties to be performed and the opportunities to be opened.

The plan of reorganization divides the work into four classes, promotion

of trade, collection of information, distribution of information and administration. It will give new opportunity to capable men by opening a new field of activity. The plan will be submitted to congress with the president's approval.

IMPORTATIONS OF MEAT.

The depth of inadequacy into which the meat supply of the United States had fallen under the old tariff law is illustrated in the statistics furnished by the bureau of animal industry, which show that the importation of 30,000,000 pounds during the first thirty days of the Underwood tariff scarcely made a dent in the market.

A million pounds of meat a day for a population of ninety millions is hardly a drop in the bucket. It would give each individual an increase in the meat supply of only one-nineteenth of a pound, less than one good bite, and it is obvious that importations must be much greater before any material decrease in price occurs.

The United States is at best on half rations of meat. The supply must be practically doubled before the cost to the consumer can be reduced to an economical basis. Present prices are almost prohibitive for working people, the nature of whose employment requires large quantities of meat. It has really become a luxury for all but the wealthier classes.

It is reasonable to believe that importations will steadily increase. The market is an eager and profitable one and the quality of the meat imported is good. The inspectors reported that out of the thirty million pounds imported the first thirty days under the new tariff only 5,000 pounds were condemned.

The meat was shipped from the Argentine, Australia and Canada. The best came from the Argentine and the poorest from Canada, and the principal shipments went to New York, Boston, Buffalo, and San Francisco. Later statistics from the bureau of animal industry will be awaited with interest and the expectation that if shipments continue to increase a perceptible effect on the cost of meat will result.

OUR NATIONAL HISTORY.

Here is another opportunity for federal intervention. The students of Reinhardt college at Waleska, Ga., made a bonfire of the text book on history of the United States prescribed in the curriculum. They said it was unfair.

The specific charges against the book are that it is unduly partial to the north in that it lauds Harriet Beecher Stowe and declares Jefferson Davis to have been a man of small mental caliber and a traitor, and in that the character of leading southern generals is attacked and insinuations are cast against Gen. Robert E. Lee. Naturally these would be regarded in the south as unpardonable offenses.

The book cannot be history if it does not tell the truth, for history is truth. The versions of biased, prejudiced and uninformed writers cannot be accepted as history. If the complaints against the books burned by the Georgia students are supported by the facts they were justified in burning them. The American people cannot afford to have the history of their country misinterpreted. It means too much to the future as well as to the present.

The history of the United States used in the schools of the country should be uniform and prepared from government records as a basis under government supervision. It should present the controlling events in the life of the nation as recorded in the public records, amplified by study of cause and effect and uninfluenced by partisanship or sectionalism.

We have had too much of both in our educational works for the good of the country. The developing minds of the young should be given the unadorned and undistorted facts.

DIARY OF FATHER TIME.

The royal and ancient game of golf, as it is known in Scotland, seems to be growing in favor every day.

Golf is of Dutch origin but has been played in Scotland for four centuries at least. In 1457 its popularity threatened to interfere with the due following of archery, and an attempt was made by the lords and barons to cry it down. Golf-playing on Sunday was frequently punished by the local authorities of Edinburgh in the 16th and 17th centuries. Originally one club only was used and the ball was stuffed with feathers.

James V was very partial to the game and it was alleged by the enemies of his daughter, Mary Stuart, that, as showing the shameless indifference to the fate of her husband, a few days after his murder, she was seen playing golf in the fields of Sefton.

In 1880, the man who travelled about England with a set of golf clubs, was an object of some astonishment, almost of alarm to his fellow-travelers.

If the weather bureau is to be relied

THE MELTING POT

COME! TAKE POTLUCK WITH US.

"IT is hard for men to be pure," says Rabbi Cronbach, "because they are, by inherited nature, polygamus." We agree with Rabbi Cronbach that men are polygamus, but not that they are naturally so.

Accepting the Adamic theory of the origin of the human race we maintain that polygamy was made impossible under natural laws at the beginning by the creation of but one woman, and that the pluralistic was acquired in after years.

Polygamy had a long legalized run among the older civilizations and has been perpetuated among savage tribes, but the effort to plant the legalized form in the virgin soil of the United States was smothered.

The illegitimate type, however, continues to flourish and through long practice has become a sort of second nature with men.

Leaving a Carr On the Erie.

(Rochester Sentinel.)
Mrs. Rosa Carr has again filed suit in the Fulton circuit court for a divorce from her husband, Walter Rueb Carr. She also asks the court to issue an injunction against the Erie railroad to stop payment on her husband's wages.

In our boyhood days, and that was not as long ago as you might think, the first sleighing was an event of general and absorbing interest. It was hailed with delight by young and old, and there was great rivalry among the villagers as to who should be the first out with a sleigh.

The editor of the local paper some times held his edition over a day to announce the proud winner of the contest and the latter was the hero of the community for the winter.

It took more snow to make sleighing than now with our pavements for a solid foundation, but the young fellows ambitious to be the first out used to make a heavy frost do.

Nowadays you almost pity people who have to bump along in a sleigh.

THE ETERNAL CIRCLE.

(Benton Harbor Leader.)
On Monday—
Of funds I hadn't a single cent;
I owe for meat, I owe for rent—
My dough, alas, completely spent;
I'll borrow five.

On Tuesday—
That five I boned was not enough.
The tailor now has called my bluff.
And hash-house life is getting tough;
I'll borrow ten.

On Wednesday—
With half that ten I squared the five;

But gosh, a fellow must needs thrive;
He can't EXIST, he's got to LIVE!
It's fifteen now.

On Thursday—
And now that touch is almost gone;
It paid my debt but that alone—
The "thank-yous" left me just one bone—
A twenty's mine.

On Friday—
Where that raise went I'd hate to tell.
It's ditto here, and there,—oh, well—
The cost of livin' far from "feller!"
Where's twenty-five.

On Saturday—
I got my debts all squared away.
And fixed the last touch with my pay.
But Sunday is another day;
I'll borrow five.

SPEAKING of sleighing, curiously enough, reminds me of the snowing time before the storm abates is our conception of a genuine work of supererogation.

All Impediments Removed.

(Logansport Pharos-Reporter.)
Gloominess that for a time came near overpowering Oscar Newport, is now rapidly disappearing, and the world looks bright to him once more for he has about recovered from the "barber's itch" and his fiancée, the one living in Iowa, whom he is scheduled to marry on the 25th of this month, has got her corn husked. She writes to Oscar and also to us, that nothing now stands in the way of the happy event by which their two fond hearts are to be cemented in an everlasting bond of love. Only seventeen more days! Hurrah!

The presence of 3,000 surgeons in Chicago this week augurs a good time for the bunch. Those surgeons are great little cutups.

An Immortal Drummer.

(St. Joseph Herald.)
Kinnaird Cupp, our local drummer, played for a South Bend ball last Friday night.

The courts have ruled that restaurants are not responsible for umbrellas, canes, overcoats and other articles left by patrons. If you forget it, it is just as well.

IT is now possible to date the important announcement that has been imminent for several days. It will be made tomorrow morning.

WE are almost busting.

C. N. F.

that the child who stood there, shy and unknown, was Pietro. It seems unreasonable that ever there was a time when you and Pietro and I did not know one another well.

"As I rode that day, with the Austrians after me, I thought out the whole chain of events; how Pietro had come and had stayed while his father, the marquis, went to America, and had fitted into our life and become dear to us, the big, beautiful, silent lad. And how then, because of the death of the marquis, Pietro had come under the charge of our father, the seigneur, and how he and I went away together to the military school, always more and more like brothers and—all the rest. I need not recite those things to you, yet I like to do it. My thoughts, in that wild dangerous moment, seemed to go in detail through all, from the morning that the Marquis Zappi arrived with his little son at the chateau, through the ten years of our life together, to my coming into Italy as his secretary—and from that, by a rapid step, to this castle prison."

(To be Continued.)

OUR FELLER CITIZENS

BY H. SIBLEY.

Al Listenberger traveled overland to California with the gold seekers before the war, and was struck in the chest with a hostile Indian's arrow.

Otto Bastian recalls the time when Price's theater was the leading playhouse in the city, and minstrels were the favorite entertainments. Between the acts the men smoked and the women chewed gum.

Francis E. Lambert studied law in Valparaiso about the same time Cap Shuey was learning to be a circus acrobat in that same city.

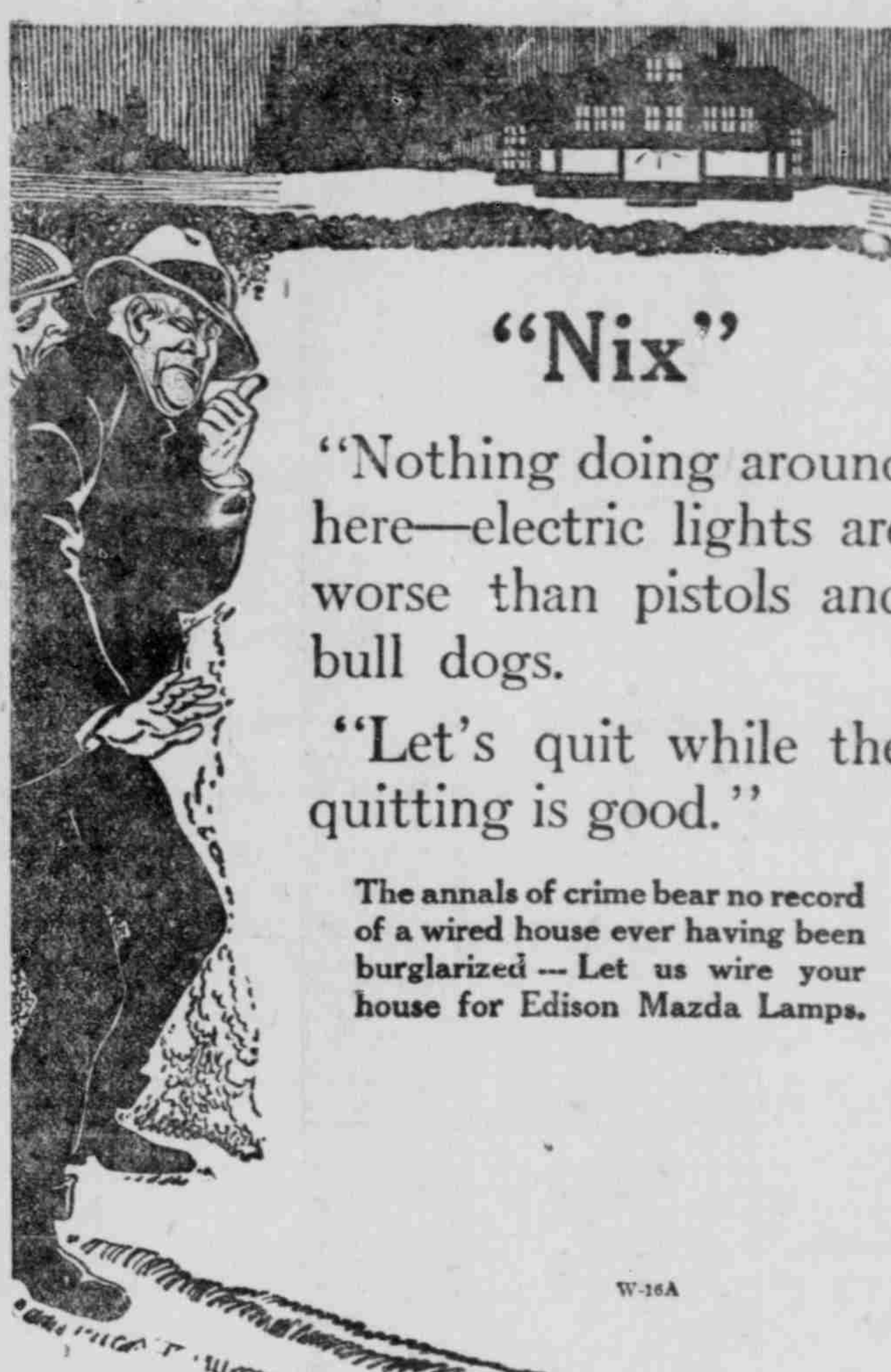
Dumont Lotz, principal of the high school at the time the black flag was raised, is now living in central Indiana and was an enthusiastic archeologist. He spent a long time among the Aztec ruins of old Mexico.

Paul O. Beyrer used to have a pond full of carp in his backyard and they were so voracious that when anyone came near with bread crusts or other food they would almost crowd one another out of the water to get at it.

D. D. Bowsher moved to South Bend from Logansport before he was old enough to wear short pants, and at one time was engaged in newspaper work.

Arthur D. Baker, who started out in life to become a watchmaker and silversmith, now manufactures agricultural implements.

Cal DeFrees bought the first six-cylinder Ford in South Bend, and it was one of the first cars of that type the Ford Motor Car Co. ever turned out.



"Nix"
"Nothing doing around here—electric lights are worse than pistols and bull dogs."
"Let's quit while the quitting is good."

The annals of crime bear no record of a wired house ever having been burglarized—Let us wire your house for Edison Mazda Lamps.

Indiana & Michigan Electric Company

220-222 West Colfax Avenue

A SPECIAL BUY

Brings You Fine Warm

CHINCHILLA COATS

\$18.50 Coats \$15 for \$22.50 Coats \$18.50 for

Colors—Silver Grey, Oxford and Navy.

Warm, Satin Lined Boucle Coats—Kimono sleeves, belted back; navy, light blue and black. Were \$18.50, now \$15.00

GENUINE SALT'S ARABIAN LAMB COATS—Large shawl collars, silk frogs; guaranteed satin lined \$18.50

FINE QUALITY SALT'S ASTRACHAN CLOTH COATS—Large plush collars; guaranteed satin lined. Colors Taupe and black; formerly sold \$22.50, now \$18.50

SALT'S PLUSH COATS—Especially cut and designed for stout or large people; full length 52 and 54 inches long; large shawl collars; guaranteed satin lined; regular \$25 \$20.00

SALT'S PLUSH COATS—Neat and becoming styles; large shawl collars; guaranteed satin lined \$18.50

A NUMBER OF COATS in one-of-a-style models, every one attractive, combining warmth and style. Prices range from \$25 to \$40

Special—
Satin Lined
Coats;
Blues,
Blacks and
Browns,
\$10.

Wilhelms
CORNER MICHIGAN & JEFFERSON.

Special—
All
Suits
Now
Selling
AT
COST!